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CHINESE TRADE REPORTS.

The Customs Returns of the various
Ports from October to December, 1924,
are now being issued. The following
comments on the year's trade are based
on these figures.

China's Imports.—Only one item of foreign cotton goods was imported in the last quarter of the year, namely, English grey plain shirtings, 290 pieces. There are 31 classifications under this heading and it were represented in the corresponding period of 1923. The greatest drop in the year's trade was in Japanese grey plain shirtings which fell from 7,320 pieces in 1922 to 3,040 in 1924, and Japanese grey jeans which fell from 7,360 to 2,270 pieces. Coloured plain shirtings also showed a 50 per cent decrease. On the other hand, although foreign trade in this line was almost stopped in the last quarter of 1924, the importation of Shanghai grey shirtings for the whole year advanced from 27,600 to 44,300 pieces. In contrast with the decrease in the import of foreign cotton goods, a remarkable increase was shown in the import of the following items: electrical materials, from H.K. Tls. 90,512 in 1923 to H.K. Tls. 215,536 in 1924; gypsum, 122,521 to 221,380 piculs; rails, 23,660 to 50,271 piculs; sleepers, 33,043 to 122,254 pieces; unclassified railway materials, H.K. Tls. 2,227 to H.K. Tls. 44,708; softwood, 4,348 sup. ft. to 21,404,000 sq. ft.; hardwood, 4,348 sup. ft. to 68,438 sup. ft. Chinese sundries showed a distinct advance in respect of Chinese milled flour, which went from 91,783 piculs to 216,177 piculs. Skins and furs, however, diminished in all classifications.

Exports.—In exports cement decreased by 200 per cent. The principal cause being that there was absolutely no movement from the interior in the last quarter of 1924. Kailan coal decreased for a similar reason from 2,000,000 tons in 1923 to less than 1,500,000 in 1924.

Tientsin. Imports.—There were few fluctuations in the imports of foreign cotton goods in 1924. Cotton Italians, all grades, and shirtings decreased by about 40 per cent. Japanese cotton yarn declined from 119,459 piculs to 64,773 piculs. The 1923 figure was 191,008 piculs. Woolen goods, which amounted to only 231 yards in 1923, showed last year a total of about 5,000 yards. Rice imports diminished by 150 per cent. Flour decreased slightly, but still remains 300 per cent. On the other hand, Japanese kerosene oil appeared on the returns for the first time with a figure of 50 American gallons. Shanghai milled flour showed a noteworthy advance from less than 1,000,000 piculs to 2,500,000 piculs. Asbestos appeared for the first time in the three year period with 2 piculs.

Exports.—In exports zinc (spelter) appeared for the first time in the three year period with 1,017 piculs, all of which was exported in the last quarter of the year. Carpets showed a million sq. ft. increase, repeating the increase recorded in 1923. The total exported in 1924 amounted to 5,514,493 sq. ft. Yellow raw silk (noturee) and red silk (naturee) appeared for the first time in the three year period with 168 cetties.

Amoy. Imports.—Chintzes and cotton prints appeared in the 1924 returns for the first time in the three year period with 63 pieces. English plain grey shirtings declined 100 per cent, whereas the Japanese variety advanced nearly 300 per cent. Japan in 1924 exported twice as many shirtings of this grade to Amoy as Great Britain. In 1923 England's excess over Japan was four times. Japan's increase shows that she is getting back to her position in 1921-1922. Antilene dyes declined from H.K. Tls. 86,514 to H.K. Tls. 31,561. American kerosene oil (in tins) leaped from 72,350 to 2,501,455 American gallons, and in bulk from 514,197 to 1,354,968 American gallons. However, the last figure is still 400,000 American gallons short of the 1922 figure. Sumatra kerosene oil is now being exported in tins to Amoy, the 1924 figure being 15,000 American gallons. Sumatra kerosene oil in bulk is heading for a million American gallons, having shown almost a two-fold increase over 1923. Shanghai flour topped the 100,000 piculs mark, having advanced from 80,000 piculs.

Exports.—Brick and tiles went from 500,000 pieces to well over 1,000,000 pieces, and, through the native customs, bricks showed an advance from 2,204,151 to 3,172,545 pieces. Native strawbraid also showed an enormous increase in the native customs reports from 7,974 pieces to 94,673 pieces. Hemp fibres now occupy a respectable place on this list of exports, the 1924 figure being 5,773 piculs. Only four piculs were shown in 1922.—The Chinese Economic Bulletin.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 30th, 1925.

Hongkong and Shanghai	1,220/1225 ss.
Bankers	1,220/1225 ss.
Chinese Insurance	1,220/1225 ss.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	1,220/1225 ss.
Union Insurance	1,220/1225 ss.
Douglas Steamships	1,220/1225 ss.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	1,220/1225 ss.
"Star" Ferries	1,220/1225 ss.
China Sugar	1,220/1225 ss.
Langkat (combined)	1,220/1225 ss.
Kowloon Wharves	1,220/1225 ss.
Whampoa Docks	1,220/1225 ss.
Shanghai Docks	1,220/1225 ss.
H.K. & S. Hotels	1,220/1225 ss.
Hongkong Land	1,220/1225 ss.
Hampshire Estates	1,220/1225 ss.
Two Mills	1,220/1225 ss.
Cement (combined)	1,220/1225 ss.
China Lights (combined)	1,220/1225 ss.
Provident	1,220/1225 ss.
Dairy Farms	1,220/1225 ss.
Electrics	1,220/1225 ss.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	1,220/1225 ss.
Watways	1,220/1225 ss.
Peak Trans (old)	1,220/1225 ss.
Construction	1,220/1225 ss.
China Buses	1,220/1225 ss.

b-buyers; s-sellers; ss-sales.

If men are taught day in and day out that Capitalism is the source of all their troubles how can they be expected to sit down with their employers to discuss their inevitable grievances in a reasonable way.
—Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

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"Jenkyn," he said, "I was
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of dust. We both have our
joys, and it's up to us to do a good
we can."

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by introducing Kensitas... Yes, Jenkyn,
you're right, Kensitas are "as good as really
good cigarettes can be."

Jenkyn

A DATE
TO REMEMBER.

THURSDAY, 2ND APRIL, 1925.

GRAND CONCERT

IN AID OF
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.Place ... Theatre Royal.
Time ... 9.15 p.m. Prompt.The Band of the East Surreys will
Perform the following Delightful
Programme:-

- 1-OVERTURE...Tannhauser...Wagner
- 2-RIDE OF THE VALKYRIES... (Walkurensritt) Wagner
- 3-BALLET MUSIC...The Shoes...Anelli
- 4-ALLEGRO MODERATO... (Symphonie) (4) Tchaikovsky
- 5-ALLEGRO SCHERZANDO... 5th Symphony Beethoven
- 6-SUITE...Scenes Neapolitaines...Massenet
- 7-SELECTION...The Martyr of Antioch...Sullivan
- 8-MARCHE AUX FLAMBEAUX...Docher
- 9-TONE POEM...Finlandia...Sibelius

In addition Mr. and Mrs. A. M.
Bowes-Smith and Mr. D. M.
Richards will assist.

[2030]

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SAIGON RICE MARKET.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Ltd., in
their circular dated March 10th says:
The market, which was steady and even
at a time weak, has suddenly strongly
advanced in the very last days of the
fortnight under review. This rise has
been principally determined by the fair
demand coming from Japan—about 10,000
tons closed in two days—for which owing
to a very favourable exchange, it has
been possible to quote prices far below
the very best hitherto quoted.

Some business has been effected also
with Cuba and Europe, and arrivals of
paddy being not very important, the
market closes very firm with upward
tendency and few sellers at present
prices.

Paddy—Arrivals are just sufficient to
cover the immediate requirements. Prices
are up, as a very good demand is ex-
pected for April-May to fulfil the
"blank" rice contracts entered into at
the beginning of the year.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de
Navigation d'Extrême-Orient of Saigon,
in their report dated March 23rd, say:
Since our last report prices have made
a fair advance in sympathy with the
Hongkong market and also owing to the
increasing lack of milling. A certain
amount of business has been closed with
Japan but the demand from Europe is
slackening. The supply of paddy con-
tinues to be very regular. The total
amount of rice exported from January
1st to March 15th is 242,290,331 tons
against 298,354,294 in 1924.

We quote to-day, White Saigon rice,
No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong
\$8.05 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, 20.14.3 per
picul, f.o.b. Saigon, yen 8.33 per picul,
f.o.b. Saigon, for March-April shipment.

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American News and B.A.T. Topical to draw
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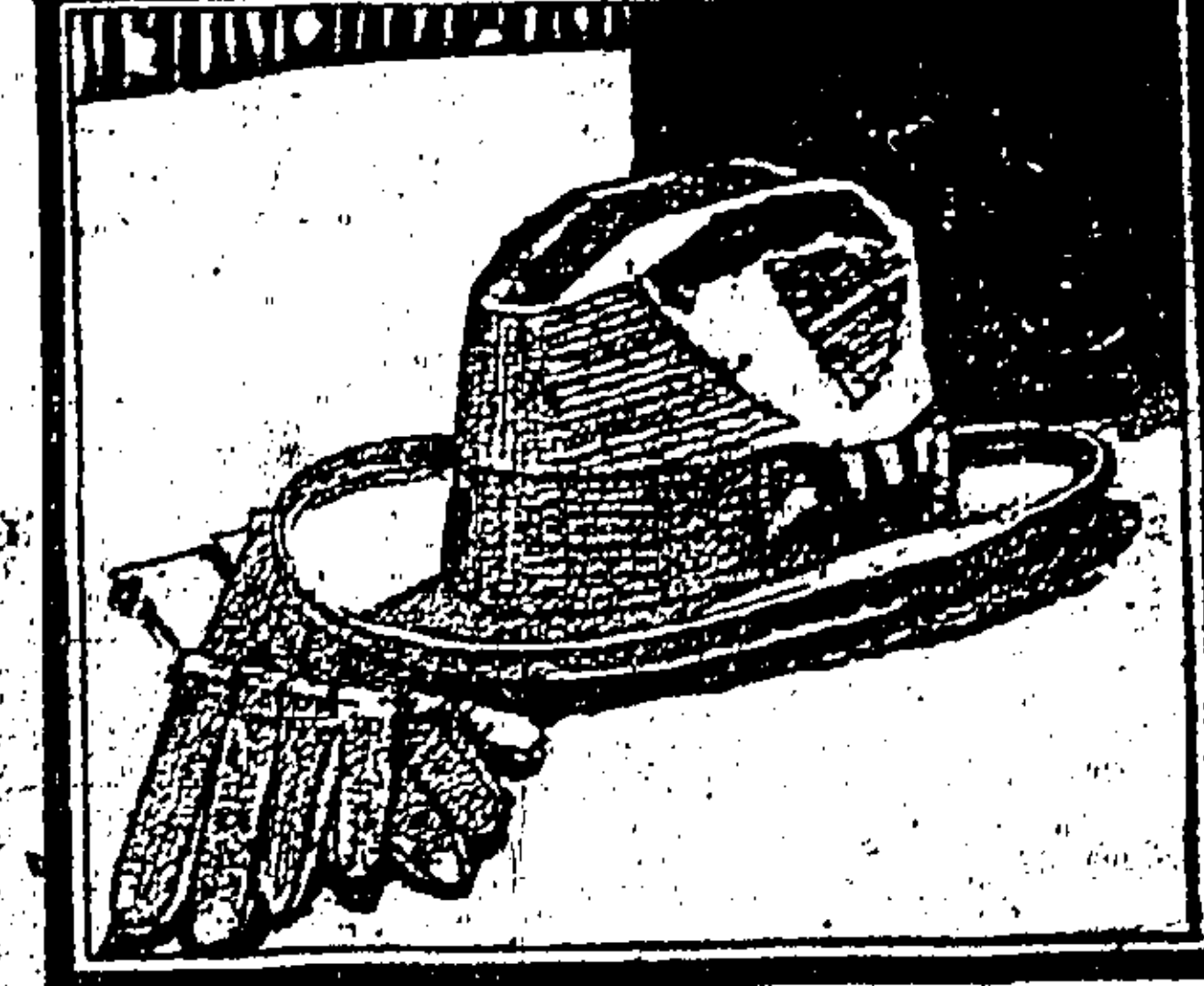


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COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

\$12,000,000 SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS SINCE 1916.

The ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, was held at noon yesterday, at the offices of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Building, Mr. H. P. White presided.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen.—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your possession for the past twelve days, I will, with your kind permission, take them as read. The final dividend of two dollars per share which we recommended, along with the two dollars paid to you last October, makes for the year 1924 a distribution to shareholders of eight per cent. of the ordinary share capital of the Company, which I trust you will consider satisfactory. The past year makes the third in succession in which companies like ours have had to labour under trying circumstances—in fact, the year 1924 was even more difficult than the two previous ones.

This is, of course, largely due to the continued depressed state of affairs in shipping, and was aggravated to a certain extent in the second half of the year by the futile and ill-advised four months' strike of monsoons in our employment, which had the effect of deviating a certain amount of shipping to other ports, and delaying other important work which we had in hand. We sincerely trust there will be no recurrence of those labour troubles, otherwise we may find it difficult to compete profitably with shipbuilders and ship repairers in other parts of the world. My predecessors in the chair for the past few years have consistently warned you that every successive year for some time a great deal must be added to our capital expenditure, and perhaps the most outstanding feature in this year's account is the amount which has been spent on improvements to our properties, this amounting in 1924 to about one-third of a million dollars. The largest item of this is the cost of preparing the site and purchasing the new Iron, Brass and Steel Foundry, to which my predecessor referred last year. This is a very modern steel framed building, 200 feet long and 200 feet wide, fully equipped with overhead electric cranes, and all the necessary equipment to turn out castings economically and expeditiously.

It should be in full commission in about three or four months' time, and shareholders will have the satisfaction of then knowing that the Company will have an up-to-date and self-contained unit, a most valuable addition to its plant which it has not previously possessed.

The manufacture of internal combustion engines for marine purposes is a subject to which our Company must turn its attention before very long, and the possession of a modern foundry is most essential to this end.

Considerable expenditure has been incurred on the levelling of the hill at the back of our Kowloon property to form the site for the proposed large Dock, but this has not proceeded as expeditiously as anticipated, and will take about another twelve months to complete. The new pump house which is common to our present No. 1 and the new Dock, is about complete, and when the electric pumps are in use, considerable saving should result. The new gate house, time office and watchmen's quarters are now completed, and form a suitable entrance to our main establishment.

The new block of houses for our European staff referred to last year, is now complete and fully occupied.

The improvements at Cosmopolitan Dock, which included a certain expenditure to make this establishment suitable for undertaking work of a special nature for H.M. Navy, are now complete, and this place is now thoroughly up-to-date in every way.

Another item in the accounts to which I would call your special attention, is the amount of \$200,000 which has been put aside to cover a doubtful debt contracted in 1923. This was due to the unexpected death and subsequent insolvency of an old and valued client of the Company's in Rangoon, whose docking and repair work we had carried out for a number of years. Steps have been taken to recover some of this amount from the estate, but your Directors have thought it wise to make provision for the whole of it. No allowance has been made for depreciation this year, as all your properties are already well written down below their replacing cost.

Our shipbuilding yards during 1924 were and are fairly well employed, which is most necessary.

Now, gentlemen, some of you may wish to ask questions about this continued capital expenditure, so I had better try and make the position clear to you. Since the year 1916, we have spent approximately \$12,000,000 on improvements and additions to our various properties. Improvements in hand to which we are committed amount to about \$750,000. During that period we have written off for depreciation about \$5,000,000 and have paid shareholders over \$7,000,000 in dividends, and in addition about \$1,500,000 in debenture and bank interest. During the same period the Company transferred to Reserve Account \$3,800,000, which sum is all invested in the properties, and therefore is not available as a cash asset.

For about the past three years these improvements have been paid for out of borrowed money, and the amount of this at the end of 1924 was about \$4,000,000, on which interest has to be paid. You will observe from the accounts that the amount paid in interest for 1924 was \$207,000, which is more than we are paying the shareholders in dividends. Our assets stand in our books at about \$14,000,000, which is a very low estimate of their actual value.

Our Directors have, therefore, after due deliberation, come to the conclusion that it is desirable in the best interests of the Company and the shareholders, to pay off the debentures, which are in any case repayable at the end of 1925, and increase the ordinary share capital of the Company to a figure nearer approaching to the written down value of its assets.

Briefly, I may tell you that the proposal is to increase the nominal ordinary share capital of the Company to \$10,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of \$50 each. We propose to increase the Issued Capital of the Company to \$5,000,000 by the issue of 60,000 new shares of \$50 each, at the very moderate premium of \$10 per share, shareholders having the first option on this offer in equal proportion to their holdings.

The new capital which we suggest calling up as early as possible, but at any rate before the 31st December, 1925, will automatically reduce the large item of interest we are now paying.

Our legal advisors have now the matter in hand, and at the proper time the necessary general meetings will be called, when we trust to get your approval of the scheme I have outlined.

Continued development should be the guiding principle for a company like ours, and before long we will require to consider the commencement of the construction of our large new 1,500ft. dry dock.

I am sure all shareholders appreciate the necessity of this, when I tell you that very frequently there are ships in Hongkong harbour, whose distinctions are such that we are unable to dry-dock them with our present facilities, and the number of those large ships is increasing and will increase in the future.

The problem of financing the construction of this dock is one that will require to be faced, but you can rest assured your Directors will approach it in the best interests of the shareholders.

I have endeavoured to make the position as clear as possible to you, and now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and after this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability, any questions that shareholders may desire to ask.

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE.

Mr. CHAN SIU KI, in seconding, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—I have pleasure in seconding the motion. Although the shareholders cannot altogether agree with the Directors that the payment of a dividend of \$4 for the year was satisfactory in view of the larger amounts distributed in previous years, they realize that the result of the year's working was an unprecedented one. I refer to the bad debt contracted in 1923, for which \$200,000 has to be set aside. But for this unexpected loss, the Company could have paid the shareholders another \$3 per share, making the dividend \$7 instead of \$4. Fortunately, this item is of an extraordinary nature, and is not likely to recur for many years to come, if at all. It is to be hoped that a portion of it may be recovered. I am sure that all shareholders who have the best interests of the Company at heart will agree with the Directors that continued development should be the guiding principle for our Company, if we are to maintain the fine reputation which we have enjoyed in the Far East for these many years. It is gratifying to learn that the large sums of money sunk in capital expenditure will soon bear fruit. When the new iron, brass and steel foundry, overhead electric cranes and all the necessary equipment to turn out castings economically and expeditiously, is in full commission in about three or four months' time; when the new pump house is ready, as it will soon be; and when the electric pumps are in use, which will result in considerable savings, the money expended on these three important works will be productive. It is with considerable pleasure that the shareholders learn that the improvements at Cosmopolitan Dock are now complete, rendering the place thoroughly up-to-date in every way, and suitable for undertaking work of a special nature for His Majesty's Navy. No less gratifying is the news that all our shipbuilding yards during 1924 were, as they are now, fairly well employed, which has set at rest the inexplicable rumour that has been circulating during the last two or three weeks that most of our yards were empty.

I agree with the remark of the Directors that the sum of \$14,000,000 which stands in the Company's books as its assets, is a low estimate of their actual value. The fact that since 1916, \$12,000,000 alone has been spent on improvements and additions to our various properties, not to speak of the \$5,000,000 written off for depreciation, and nearly \$4,000,000 transferred to Reserve, proves conclusively that the amount so put down is far too cautious and conservative an estimate.

I have no doubt that a large number of the shareholders agree with the decision of the Directors to pay off the debentures at the end of 1925, and to increase the ordinary share capital of the Company. The money which is now being paid as interest on debentures and loans, would then be available for payment as dividend on the new share capital. The shareholders, however, hope that the Directors will so call up the new share capital as will make it possible for all the shareholders to take up the new shares, and they are confident that their interests will be protected by the Directors.

The shareholders also express the hope that, in view of these hard times and keen competition, the management will in future exercise the strictest economy in all directions, be the expenditure large or small, consistent with the efficient working of the Company.

In conclusion, speaking as one who has always taken a keen interest in the development of the Colony and in its industries, especially its shipping, I hold the view that the policy of the Directors to keep abreast of times and to prepare for

(Continued on next column.)

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

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AN "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK.

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1925, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am pleased by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

The Managing-Directors,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

WORKS OF CAMOENS.

A "SURPRISE" EXHIBITION IN PARIS.

While the fourth century of the births respectively of Pierre de Ronsard (1524-1585), the French "Prince of Poets," and of Luiz Vaz de Camoens (1524-1580), the Portuguese author of "Os Lusíadas," has already been celebrated in their own and other countries, a "surprise" exhibition of early works of both poets was opened on March 2nd by a firm of London booksellers, Messrs. Maggs Brothers, at their new Paris branch.

The Camoens display of first and early editions is not so imposing, says *The Times* correspondent, as that of Ronsard, for the Portuguese poet was not so prolific an author and was in a sense a man of one book, "The Lusíadas," the great national epic. There were two issues of the first edition of "Os Lusíadas," Lisbon, 1572, the exact precedence of which is disputed; in one the figure of a pelican on the engraved title-page is turned to the left, and in the other to the right. There is here the *facsimile* of the former, issued four years ago by the Biblioteca Nacional, Lisbon, and a genuine copy of the original issue of the second, bound in vellum. Close to this is an example of the Spanish translation, "Los Lusíadas," by Benito Caldera, 1580, and other editions in Portuguese and Spanish, as well as fine copy of Sir Richard Fanshawe's translation, the first to appear in English, 1655, to which were added portraits of Camoens, Prince Henry of Portugal, and Vasco da Gama. There is a remarkable series of the works of L. A. de Resende (1498-1573), the Portuguese historian, who exercised a great influence on the writers of his time, in one of his Latin poems, "Vincentius Lusitani Martyr," Lisbon, 1545—among the exhibits here—occurs the word "Lusíadas," which Camoens made famous. There are also here many other first editions in early Portuguese literature bearing more or less directly on Camoens and his time.

The future, is a sound one which, I venture to predict, will be justified in the not distant future. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

No questions were asked, and the proposal was put to the meeting, and carried.

Mr. JOHN ARNOLD proposed and Mr. C. B. BROWN seconded the re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. Allan Cameron to the Board of Directors. This was carried.

Mr. CHOUCHER proposed, and Mr. RAYMOND seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. T. G. Weall, and Mr. H. P. White. This was carried. Mr. B. D. F. Beith is to be Chairman for the year 1925.

Mr. DA SILVA proposed that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Percy Smyth, Seth & Fleming be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$1,000 each. Mr. GUTTENBERG seconded, and the proposition was carried.

Those present were:—Mr. H. P. White (Chairman), Mr. Sir C. P. Chanter, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. Allan Cameron, Mr. T. G. Weall (Directors); Mr. E. M. Dyer (Chief Manager); Mr. E. L. Hosie (Secretary); and the following shareholders:—Messrs. Chau Siu Ki, J. Arnold, C. B. Brown, N. V. A. Croucher, E. M. Raymond, Ng Siu Sau, J. M. Alves, P. M. N. da Silva, E. Abraham, A. A. Guttenberg, J. H. Ruttonjee, Chu Wun Man, Y. Tsutsumi, Kelly Bayce, A. H. M. da Silva, H. Birkett, O. Kitchell, T. E. Pearce, A. A. Alves, and R. E. Desai.

LOCAL SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AT THE V.R.C.

In the second round of the Billiards Tournament for the Championship of the Colony, C.P.O. Mr. Drayton, and E. W. Spry, who drew byes in the first round, met last night at the Victoria Recreation Club in the second round.

Spry proved far too strong for his opponent, who had only reached 351 by the time the winner had completed the necessary 800 for game.

CHIEF BREAKS:

The chief breaks were:—
Spry: 33, 38, 20, 29, 27, 25, 21, 12, 19, 11, 16, 16, 16.
Drayton: 21, 16, 15, 12, 12, 12.

Tonight P.O. Peters and J. Thomas, met in the second round, while tomorrow the game is between Joiner Restall and Ng Sze Kwong.

BOXING.

CARTILIDGE MAY MEET FRENCH FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPION.

Provided that no unforeseen hitch occurs in the arrangements, which are now well on the way towards ratification, Hongkong boxing enthusiasts will shortly be able to witness a match between C.P.O. Jim Cartilidge, Lightweight Champion of Hongkong, and André Dupré, described as the undefeated Featherweight Champion of France.

Mr. J. Brook, manager of the Hongkong Boxing Association, informed the *Daily Press* yesterday evening that a cable had been received from Dupré, who is at present in Saigon, expressing the Frenchman's willingness to meet Cartilidge, but making certain suggestions as to the financial arrangements. Mr. Brook added that he regarded the matter as settled, and that he expects that Dupré will sail for Hongkong almost immediately, and sign articles on arrival.

The contest will probably take place within the next few weeks. Dupré has a notable boxing record, and is stated to have knocked out Battling Key, a boxer who has been seen in the ring in Hongkong.

CINEMA NOTES.

WORLD THEATRE.

"Temptation" a seven-reel super production is showing at the World Theatre to-day. In the cast are Bryant Washburn, Eva Novak, June Elvidge, Vernon Steele and Phillips Smalley. Tomorrow will be the film's last show and cinema-goers are advised not to miss such a good picture together with Jack Dempsey's fighting series.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Melodrama, pathos, romance, picturesque settings, thrills, humanity—all these requisites are found in "The Rosary," now showing at the Queen's Theatre, and make it a well high perfect achievement of its kind. Lewis Stone plays Father Brian Kelly, and makes him a well-balanced character, neither too remote nor too worldly. Jane Novak has just the touch of spiritual gentleness needed for Vera, and Robert Gordon is an admirable selection for young Bruce Wilton. Wallace Beery handles the villain's rôle with a nice sense of his gradual development. Eugene Bessner, Dore Davidson, Mildred June and other well-known players complete a carefully chosen cast.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION. ANNUAL MEETING.

FUNDS ARE IN FLOURISHING CONDITION.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Automobile Association was held yesterday evening under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. K. W. Bird, in the Hongkong Club Annex.

After the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said in the course of his speech:—

The membership of the Association remains round about 300, for although 130 new members joined during the year several former members either left the Colony or went on leave. The funds of the Association are now very satisfactory, there being an fixed deposit of \$1,000 and cash in hand \$1,633.85. This time last year the subscription was raised from \$5 to \$10 so that a sufficient sum might be collected to be sure of adequate funds to carry on with, but as it does not seem necessary to pile up funds, the incoming Committee might very well consider whether the subscription for next year be reduced to the former sum of \$5 per annum.

THE STATUS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In this connection I think it might be as well to let members understand the status of this Association. The Association was formed in the year 1915 to enable motorists to be united together for their common benefit at a nominal subscription payable annually so that their interests might be watched and represented in official circles and I think these objects have been successfully achieved. It was never intended to form a vast organization such as is in vogue in England and it is unfair to compare the two Associations. It must be remembered that at home there is a very large membership running into thousands with an annual income of several thousand pounds sterling which enables the Home Association to afford facilities to its members upon a large scale where paid servants are employed. This is quite impossible here where not only is the membership very small, but where all work is done voluntarily except for a small fee paid to the Treasurer. The operations of the Association cannot extend beyond the general watching of the interests of motorists unless it is desired to form a much larger organization with a large annual subscription with paid servants. Can this be done, and if so who is going to do it? It is very doubtful whether anyone attempting to do so would receive adequate support. Those who are ready to criticize are the last to give the small, voluntary assistance. I can assure members that their interests are being looked after in the Colony, and those who arrive comfortably about the roads and streets in their cars should appreciate the fact that they find roads second to none, with the regulation of traffic safe and satisfactory, but these conditions are only possible through the close attention the Association gives such matters. Your Committee is in touch with the Government and the Police authorities at all times and any recommendations made, and there have been many, are always promptly attended to and I may here fittingly express our thanks to those departments responsible.

After a reference to the official weekly organ of the association, and a monthly magazine sent to members, the CHAIRMAN said:—

During the year your Committee have from time to time been approached for advice and assistance by members and this has been given where possible but it may be that the incoming Committee might consider the engagement of a solicitor upon retainer to give members free advice and assistance if this can be done with the funds available.

TRAFFIC CONTROL IMPROVED.

During the year the traffic control has been much improved, and although there are minor annoyances at times I think on the whole there is not justification for much complaint. The one way traffic at the junction of Caine Road, the Peak Road, and Kennedy Road is an improvement and the lights at night and in wet weather at the various danger points are satisfactory and a help to safety.

The opening of the Wongnei-chong Road has brought the other side of the Island within easy reach. This road is temporarily closed and will we hope be opened again shortly in a much improved state. The surface of the road through Pokfulam round the Island is excellent, except for one or two places where extensive draining works and building are proceeding but these will be put right as soon as possible.

TRANSPORTATION ACROSS THE HARBOUR.

The question of transportation across the Harbour is a vexed one and should exercise the urgent attention of the Government. Representations have been made to the Government, but there seems to be a desire to leave this matter to private enterprise. This we do not agree with. In a place like Hongkong we are far behind the times in such an important matter and the Government should see that adequate means of transport is provided.

INCREASED NUMBER OF CARS.

There is a noticeable increase in the number of cars in the Colony and it is pleasing to see so many new cars of British make and more representation of British cars. The British car of to-day is not more expensive than the American, and in running expenses the American car cannot be compared with the British car. We shall hope to see more.

FACILITIES AT HOME.

Many members have availed themselves of the facilities offered to our members whilst in the Home country, when presenting a letter of introduction from this Association and the courtesy and assistance shown them is very much appreciated. This Association's badge is officially recognised at home if carried on the car whilst touring the country, and any facilities the Home Badge carries are also given to members carrying our badge.

We have, with deep regret to record the death of the following members: Mr. A. G. Stevens, Commander Beckwith, Mr. H. W. Chaney and Mr. R. Earnshaw. Our deep sympathy is extended to their families and relatives.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HON. SECRETARY.

In conclusion, the CHAIRMAN said: he was sure all members would join him in rendering very sincere thanks to their hard-working Hon. Secretary. The Association had grown to such an extent that his work was by no means a sinecure, and he had carried out his duties in a most able manner. If he would consent to continue in office they would be lucky indeed.

Mr. JOHN ARNOLD seconded the adoption of the report and accounts and the motion was agreed to.

STONE-THROWING AT CARS.

Mr. ARNOLD said that recently there had been quite a recurrence of small boys, and some of them fairly large boys, who took a delight in throwing stones at passing cars, especially in the University district. He himself had had his window screen smashed. He had brought this matter to the notice of the Police, and he would suggest that the Association should write to the Police. The boys of the Yung Wah College appeared to be the worst offenders. He thought the Association might offer small rewards to people who caught boys throwing stones at cars.

The CHAIRMAN said the Hon. Secretary informed him that he would write to the Police.

The meeting decided to offer rewards and also to write to the Headmaster of the Yung Wah College complaining of the conduct of the boys.

A BADLY ARRANGED PARK.

Professor MIDDLETON SMITH said that when they were talking of the University district he would like to say that the park was very badly arranged. He felt very strongly on the new school which was being erected. There was a peculiar bottle neck arrangement. He had made a private representation to the Company. He thought this could be improved considerably, and if necessary some of the University grounds should be sacrificed.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Middleton Smith if he could provide them with a plan, and to this suggestion he agreed. The Chairman pointed out that they might write to the Director of Public Works.

Mr. BIRD said that when they noticed anything such as had been brought up at the meeting, it would be a great help if members wrote immediately to the Hon. Secretary, who would only be too glad to take up the matters on behalf of the Association. Otherwise he was in the dark, and nothing was done.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (President); Mr. Robert Yip (Vice-President); Mr. Paul Holden (Honorary Secretary); Messrs. Linstead and Davis (Treasurers); and Committee: Messrs. C. H. Bannerman, C. D. Lambert, E. M. Sleight, J. Smith, John Arnold, R. L. Moncrieff, F. Meade, E. R. Dovey and Professor Middleton Smith.

"STAR" FERRY.

EXTENDED AND LATER SERVICE.

From April 1st, the ten-minute service by the "Star" Ferry Company will be extended up to 9 p.m., nightly, and from the same date there will also be late ferries. From April 1st a special ferry will run from Hongkong at 1 a.m., and from Kowloon a special boat will leave at 12.45 a.m.

All passengers, whether season ticket holders or not, will be charged 20 cents on these late ferries. No boats will run between 12.30 a.m. and 1.00 a.m. from Hongkong and 12.15 a.m. and 12.45 a.m. from Kowloon.

SEAMEN'S CONCERT.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is known principally by reason of the lightness of his music in various operas. Only the discerning perhaps realise that there is another and a better Sullivan responsible for music which entitles him to a place in the hall of fame. The Surrey Band at the concert to be given in the Theatre Royal on Thursday, next is to play a selection from "The Merry of Antioch." In dealing with the six items comprising this selection, Bandmaster Bradshaw, in his analytical notes finishes by saying "An excellent reminder that the composer was capable of work more profound than light opera." The programme which the Surrey Band is to play, will be found one of the most notable in the annals of the Colony. Seldom in one programme is to be found items of such interest and note as is that in Thursday's programme. There is the tone poem "Finlandia," Maestri's Scenes "Napoli," Ansell's Ballet music "The Snow," Tannhauser overture, the Russian genius' Pathétique Symphony, etc. Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith, and Mr. D. M. Richards will supply very agreeable vocal relief.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

MR. HARRY ORE'S PUPILS. PLEASE LARGE GATHERING.

A large audience at the City Hall yesterday evening showed their appreciation of a pianoforte recital given by Mr. Harry Ore and his pupils. Each item was very effectively rendered and received a warm reception from the audience.

The programme was opened by Master L. Judah who gave an excellent rendering of a serenade by Grieg; while Miss P. Lawrence also showed much promise in the following two contributions. Miss N. Thorburn's playing was heard to advantage in a dance caprice by Grieg, but her next selection, Heller's Tarantella was the more pleasing of the two. Miss Daisy Ma provided two of the most enjoyable items on the programme—Grieg's Cradle Song and Lavelle's Butterfly. Miss A. dos Remedios and Mr. Harry Ore were heard to advantage in a duet and the former won applause for a Schubert-Liszt contribution. The Eleventh Hungarian Rhapsody, played by Miss Alda Leon, was well executed, as was Miss E. Dunbar's offering of Chopin's Scherzo in B flat. Mr. A. Bowes-Smith's two contributions were notable features of the programme. The four items contributed by Mr. Harry Ore to conclude the programme were executed with the skill of a Maestro and met with a great reception.

The complete programme follows:—

- Serenade (Grieg); Master L. Judah.
- (a) Serenade (Jensen); (b) Oboe-Minuet (Haydn); Miss P. Lawrence.
- (a) Dance Caprice (Grieg); (b) Tarantella (Heller); Miss N. Thorburn.
- (a) Cradle Song (Grieg); (b) Butterfly (Lavelle); Miss Daisy Ma.
- (a) Allegretto from Cello-Sonata (Duet); (b) Ore); (c) Soirée de Vienne (Schubert-Liszt); Miss A. dos Remedios.
- Eleventh Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt); Miss Alda Leon.
- Scherzo in B flat (Chopin); Miss E. Dunbar.
- (a) Prelude in G flat (Bachmaninov); (b) Etude in F sharp (Arensky); Mr. A. Bowes-Smith.
- (a) Menuet (Mozart); (b) Love's Sorrow, Old Vienne Valse (Kreisler-Rachmaninov); (c) Fireflies (Frank Bridge); (d) Military March (Schubert-Tausig); Mr. Harry Ore.

STAR FERRY INCIDENT.

REFUSAL TO BE SEARCHED.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Edward Paul Souza was charged with having refused to be searched by a police officer on Saturday night.

Sergeant Dunlop said he was on duty at the Star Ferry at midnight on Saturday when defendant alighted from a taxi cab. He asked him to put up his hands so that he might be searched for arms, whereupon defendant said he would not consent to be searched in a public thoroughfare. On being told that if he persisted in his refusal he would have to take him to the police station, defendant acquiesced to this procedure.

Defendant said he was accompanied by some ladies intending to take the ferry to Kowloon, when the passage of the Star Ferry he was accosted by the sergeant who asked him to submit to a search for arms. He asked the officer to step aside so as not to show any discourtesy to the ladies and not frighten them. This the sergeant refused to do, and he was taken to the police station; where he was searched by the Inspector and nothing was found on him.

His Worship said that everybody on the road was called upon to submit to a search between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m. Owing to the prevalence of armed robberies the police had been given power to search any person in any place. It was up to people to submit to a search when requested to do so. If everybody did refuse the police would be taking an army of thousands to the police station every day.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

STEAMER AGROUND.

"LIMCHOW" ASHORE AT HAINAN.

The French steamer *Limchow*, which has for some time, operated on the Hongkong-Haiphong route, has gone aground at Kani, at the entrance to Hainan Straits, while on her way from Haiphong to Hongkong. She is of 1,415 tons register, and is the property of Messrs. Starrier & Co.

The local agents are Messrs. Sing Kee of No. 55, Jervois Street. Messages received by the agents during the week-end stated that there was little danger and it was hoped to get the vessel away in a day or two. The passengers were transferred to the French steamer *Songbe* and taken back to Haiphong. Amongst the passengers was M. de la Prade, the French Consul at Canton, who was returning to his post.

MADELINE ROSETER COMPANY.

To-night the Madeline Roseter Company bring their short season at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, to a close. A benefit matinee will also be given this afternoon, the proceeds of which will go to the widow of the late Mr. Jack Emmetts, a member of the company who died here at the time of their previous visit to the Colony.

CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN.

PRACTISING WITHOUT PERMIT AND POSSESSING POISONS.

The hearing of the case in which Hakim Karim Bux, of the Indian Mosque, was charged with practising medicine without being registered and with illegal possession of poisons, was resumed at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. E. W. Hamilton. Mr. Whyte-Smith appeared for the Crown and Mr. Elsey Zeiltn for the defence.

An Indian witness, who was called by the prosecution, gave corroborative evidence to that given at the previous hearing. He was subjected to a lengthy and exhaustive cross-examination by Mr. Zeiltn, which occupied practically the whole of the afternoon.

This man's evidence concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Zeiltn said he proposed to keep any remarks he might have to make bearing on the case, until after the witnesses for the defence had given their evidence.

DEFENDANT IN THE BOX.

The defendant went into the witness-box and said he was in Singapore in 1922, in business. If anyone sent for him he went to see them. Sometimes they wanted goods, sometimes medicine. While in Singapore he received a letter from Abbas Khan asking him to come to Hongkong and start practising medicine. He came here and consulted a solicitor with a view to starting in business. Abbas Khan (who had previously denied accompanying him) went with him. He was told that he could not register here to practise medicine. Therefore, he did not compound any medicines, and before he went to see this solicitor he never gave anyone in Hongkong any medicine. Asked about various witnesses connected with the case, defendant denied that he ever gave them any medicine. Defendant was at this stage shown various bottles of poisons and medicines, stated to have been found in his box. With regard to a quantity of Government opium, he said he obtained it in Singapore and used it for a special purpose for himself. Another bottle, containing some white stuff, he denied was his. A bottle containing some powder was his. Asked about a bottle containing 90 cent of pure arsenic, he said he did not recognise the bottle. He would never give arsenic to anyone in a medicine as it was forbidden in the Koran for him to do so. His profession and his faith and religion would prevent him from using this. Defendant emphatically denied ever giving any of the poisons or medicines to anyone in Hongkong.

At this stage, His Worship adjourned the case until to-day.

POLICE COURT ITEMS.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Mr. E. W. Hamilton ordered the confiscation of one revolver and 130 rounds of ammunition, which were found concealed in the false bottoms of two lockers on board the *Empress of Russia* last week.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, William Forrester and C. J. Mason, two American seamen who were charged on remand with having stowed away on the s.s. *President Wilson* from Hongkong to Manila, were discharged with a caution. His Worship remarked that he understood the men would be sent back to America.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Buchen Singh, an Indian watchman, was remanded for a week on a charge of having a revolver in his possession in Connaught Road on Friday night.

The young Chinese who was discharged by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy on Friday, on a charge of having fraudulently received cigarettes from Lane & Crawford's, was again before Mr. Wood yesterday when he was charged with having received 24 tins of Capstan cigarettes from the Wing On Co. on February 26th, purporting that they were for a Mr. M. P. Lo, a coolie employed by the Wing On Co. identified the defendant as the person to whom he had delivered the cigarettes which cost \$18.30. Defendant pleaded not guilty and said that the cigarettes were given to the office boy in Mr. Lo's office. The case was adjourned until this morning, bail being fixed at \$25.

For mooring their boats in-shore, with a distance of less than 100 yards of low water mark, two mistresses and one master of cargo boats were each fined \$5, or in default five days' imprisonment with hard labour, by Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday.

Before Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, six mistresses and one master of cargo and passenger boats were charged with mooring their boats in such a manner as to cause an obstruction to the Government Coal Pier, Yau-mat, They were fined \$5 each, or in default five days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Before Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday, the owner of the steam launch, *Hing Wo*, was fined \$5, or in default five days' imprisonment with hard labour, for a breach of the conditions of his steam launch licence, by failing to keep the licence on board the steam launch. At the same court he was also fined \$10, or in default ten days' hard labour, for failing to report to the Harbour Master the name and the number of the certificate held by the master engaged on his steam launch.

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INTIMATIONS

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

HERB JARRES WILL PROBABLY
MAINTAIN LEAD.

BERLIN, March 29th.

Glorious weather favoured the Presidential elections all over Germany. Many voters preferred to spend the day at the countryside, consequently the percentage of the electorate polling was considerably less than at the last Reichstag election.

No disturbances occurred anywhere. The party organisers were busiest in Berlin, where some buildings were being repaired, the Republican colours seeming to predominate.

Crowds are gathering in the streets awaiting the results, which are not expected to be complete until to-morrow.

ROLLING AS EXPECTED.

Voting has gone much as was expected, with an indication that Herr Jarres will finally head the poll, but not securing an absolute majority, for which a runoff will be necessary on April 26th.

Of ten million votes counted up to midnight, the position of each candidate's poll was—

Herr Jarres	4,000,000
Herr Braun	3,000,000
Dr. Marx	1,000,000
Herr Thaelmann	1,000,000
Herr Helfpach	750,000
Herr Held	400,000
General Ludendorff	150,000

The ex-Kaiser secured four votes from the small village of Voburg.

It is noteworthy that the Republican group, consisting of Catholics, Democrats, and Socialists, are holding their own against the right section.

LATEST CABLES.

SOME LATER FIGURES.

BERLIN, March 29th.

The latest approximate figures of votes registered are—

Herr Jarres	11,000,000
Herr Braun	8,000,000
Dr. Marx	4,000,000
Herr Thaelmann	2,000,000
Herr Helfpach	1,500,000
Herr Held	1,000,000
General Ludendorff	250,000

STANDING OF PARTIES.

Roughly 7.3 millions, or 70 per cent. of the electorate voted. This is 2,000,000 less than at the parliamentary elections in December last.

The Social Democrats, the Reich blue and the Centre party have held their ground; while the Bavarian Peoples' Party and the Democrats lost 400,000 votes.

The National Socialists lost 700,000 votes and the Communists 800,000.

CATHOLICS IN FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT DOES NOT INTEND
PERSECUTION.

PARIS, March 30th.

In a speech at Leuven (L), M. Painlevé pointed out that the duty of the Republic is to safeguard the franc and guarantee the security of France.

In another passage, he emphasized that the Government has not any intention to persecute the Catholics.

M. Blum, the Socialist leader, said the Socialists will continue to support the Herriot Cabinet, even under circumstances which may prove most dangerous for them.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.

DUTCH STEAMER SUSTAINS
BROKEN SHAFT.

PORT SUDAN, March 29th.

The Dutch steamer *Idoneus*, bound from Batavia to Amsterdam, has sustained a broken propeller shaft north-eastward of Port Sudan.

The British steamer *Perseus* has proceeded to her assistance.

DUTCH NAVAL CRUISE.

ARMOURD CRUISERS TO VISIT
BALTIC WATERS.

THE HAGUE, March 29th.

The Government intends to send the armoured cruisers *Harten*, *Harpe*, *Tromp* and *Jacob Heemkerk*, two torpedo-boats and two submarines on a cruise in the Baltic in the summer. They will visit Copenhagen, Stockholm, Riga, Reval and Helsingfors. Dutch submarines will also go to Copenhagen.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
"NEWS."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TO BOOST AVIATION.

FRENCH AIRMAN TO GIVE DEMONSTRATIONS IN EAST.

PARIS, March 30th.

Another step towards bringing the aeroplane into greater favour in the Far East, as a regular mode of transport, is being taken by the departure of the well-known airman M. J. F. La Porte (holder of the world's altitude record of 4,733 metres for seaplanes, with a load of 300 kilograms) for China and Japan. He will give a number of demonstrations, especially with seaplanes, in both China and Japan.

MORO BANDS RESTIVE.

COSTABULARY KEEPING CAREFUL
WATCH ON MOVEMENTS.

MANILA, March 30th.

Several bands of Moros in Lanao, are threatening insurrection.

The constabulary, who are keeping careful watch, have been instructed, under orders from Governor-General Wood, not to shoot to kill unless it becomes absolutely necessary.

H.M.S. "AMBROSE."

MANILA, March 30th.

H.M.S. *Ambrose* arrived here in company with submarine *L-2* to-day, from Singapore.

Three more submarines are expected to-morrow.

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

THREATENED CRISIS AVERTED ON
SUFFRAGE ISSUE.

TOKYO, March 29th.

The compromise on the Suffrage Bill was not reached till midnight, thus averting the threatening political crisis, and the Bill is to be submitted to full sessions of both Houses to-day, when it is expected to be approved.

According to the terms of the compromise, the Bill now excludes from the franchise the heads of poor families, as well as those who "owing to poverty" are dependent upon public and private assistance for their means of livelihood (the clause on which centred most dispute); it deprives peers of the right to election to the Lower House, and it also extends the residential qualification from six months to a twelve-month.

While the electorate under the original text was estimated at 13,000,000, the accepted amendments, it is believed in the absence of definite statistics, will reduce this number to two or three millions.

POLITICAL SITUATION
IN CHINA.

(FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY.
BRITISH REPRESENTATION MADE
TO PEKING GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, March 29th.

The Ministry of Communications announced that the British Legation recently made verbal representations as regards the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, hoping that the reported withdrawal of the troops did not mean the removal of the Company's property north of the river.

The British Legation also drew attention to the loss of revenue through the military activities, the detention of the rolling-stock, and to the consequent jeopardising of British interests.

The Ministry of Communications state that they communicated this to Lu Yung Hsiang and Chang Tung Chang. According to Chinese reports, the Fengtien authorities began evacuating their positions on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on March 23rd, and the troops were transferred to Hsuechow.

The number of troops along the railway is now said to be reduced to 20,000.

MAH JONG AT LONDON TEASHOPS.

MAH JONG has been introduced into a number of Lyons's teashops. Complete sets with books of rules have been included in the recreative games with dominoes and draughts at several depôts, at each of which the managers have been instructed to report the customers' views regarding the popularity or otherwise of this innovation.

CHINA'S CHRISTIANS.

ORGANISED BOLSHEVIK ATTACK.

The Hija correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, writing to his paper last month, said:

Insidious attempts to destroy and drive out Christian Churches from China are under way by agents of the Moscow Communist International. Scores of Chinese, atheist Communist agitators, educated in the Soviet University of the Far East in Tashkent, are at work in China undermining the civilising influence of white missionaries. Plentifully supplied with funds by the Soviet Embassy in Peking, these agitators have succeeded in setting up atheist clubs in all important schools, colleges, and universities in China, whether established by English, American, German, or French Churches. The propaganda is directed against both the Protestant and the Catholic religions.

The Chinese Communist party, with money advanced by Moscow, has established a large printing concern in Peking, which is now turning out thousands of pamphlets attacking Christian missionaries in China. A special Chinese edition of "The Bolshevik" ("The Godless"), an atheist magazine, has a large circulation among the students in Christian schools.

The increasing success of this latest effort of the Soviet Government to destroy the influence of the Christian Church in China is being commented upon in the Moscow papers. In last Sunday's *Moscow Journal* a long letter from Comrade Tretyakoff is published. Tretyakoff, a delegate of the Third International, writes from the Soviet Embassy in Peking:

The anti-Christian movement in China has been united with the Chinese national movement whose aim is to expel all capitalist exploiters from the country. The Chinese have come to realise that the Christian Church in China has a Bible in one hand and a rifle in the other. Among the Chinese students hatred is developing against the foreign imperialist missionaries. They now see that the Christian missionaries want to turn the Chinese into a nation of slaves.

Comrade Tretyakoff reports some of the recent successes of this anti-Christian propaganda. In Nanking the students have destroyed all religious books in the college library. In Canton during the Christmas holidays the Communist and atheist students joined in holding anti-Christian carnivals and athletic meetings, which resulted in riots in which many Christian students were beaten. In Chang Chai the students held a mass meeting and demanded that Bible study should not be made an obligatory course. From every city in China which has Christian educational institutions we are receiving reports of similar events. Mass meetings are being held everywhere protesting against the continuance of religious studies. The students are also protesting against being obliged to attend chapel every morning.

Tretyakoff's letter carefully avoids mentioning that the Soviet Embassy is responsible for the above events, but other Bolshevik publications are more frank. These reveal that the Soviet Embassy at Peking, under the pretence of disseminating information concerning Russia, is distributing tons of propaganda in China. And, true to the tactics of Communist doctrine, but much about how the invading white race has despoiled China of her riches and enslaved the nation. The Chinese are being urged to expel all white people from China. Russia is held up as China's only true friend.

Russia, according to Commissar Karakhan, Soviet Ambassador in Peking, will help the Chinese nation to form a Government when the time comes. Much of the Bolshevik propaganda in China attacks England, accusing her of nourishing and expanding the opium traffic. The Soviet Government is making good use of the failure of the Conference at Geneva, which, it claims, supports its contention that England aims to make the Chinese a nation of drug addicts.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ARMY.

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The late Commander-in-Chief, Lord Rawlinson (whose death occurred on March 27th), in reply to the debate in the Assembly at Delhi on March 14th on the Indian Army Budget, said: "Regarding the plea for rapid indimisation of the Forces that I heard was no simple matter to form a National Army in India because India was not a nation, and because there were so many castes and creeds in the country. Opinion was divided whether they could do without British Officers. His own view was that they would be unable to do without British Officers for very many years. Indian candidates for King's Commissions must be trained exactly on similar lines to British Officers, and nothing less efficient would do. He had found that service in a unit now being Indianised was unpopular with Indian candidates from Sandhurst and he was not altogether surprised that they preferred serving in units where they were associated with British Officers."

The matter, he added, was so complicated by racial and religious influences, and so intimately concerned with the future political development of India, that it would be dangerous in the highest degree to risk the consequences of a false step. If Indian politicians would only regard the matter from a wider aspect and get away from racial competition, they would be more likely to win the confidence of those responsible for the scheme of Indianisation.

SAILOR SET FREE.

AN ESCAPE AT SINGAPORE.

The case of Hubert McDonough, a seaman from H.M.S. *Andromeda*, who on March 19th was sentenced by Captain Jones, in the Third Police Court, Singapore, to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of stealing a bag containing instruments and medicines belonging to Dr. Weerakoon, came before the Chief Justice, Sir Walter Shaw, in the Singapore Supreme Court on March 29th, when a revision of the sentence was made.

In the Police Court the prosecution alleged that the accused took the bag from the doctor's car while it was stationary in Robinson Road and that at the Union Jack Club he threw over thirty bottles of medicine on to the floor. One witness stated that the sailor was not drunk, whilst another contended that he was. The accused himself said that on the night in question he had been drinking in a bar in Robinson Road, and he did not remember anything more until he got to the Union Jack Club.

McDonough was brought to the Supreme Court under escort and occupied a chair near the dock.

A DRUNKEN AFFRAY.

The Chief Justice said that it had occurred to him that the sentence was very excessive in value and quantity, and more than two-thirds came from this country. It was reported that during the three months ending September, 1924, China purchased 12,000,000 square yards of woollen cloth; and indeed it is owing to these increased orders from your side that Yorkshire mills are working full time, increased orders from other countries, such as Germany and France, having only a minor effect.

Some observers here looking at the course of trade are curious to know whether this change from cotton to wool means a permanent change in the life of China and to what the causes may be attributed—social, economic, or climatic. But whatever be the real reason manufacturers in the North of England have every cause for satisfaction.

A CHANCE DISCOVERY.
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The expert discovered after a slight examination that the stamps on the envelopes included some of rare issues, and on a very conservative estimate they were worth at least £500. I believe this story may be of use to some readers who happen to possess old colonial or other stamps for these are often extremely valuable. In the offices of long-established firms, especially banks, or large mercantile houses, it is conceivable that there are veritable hoards of wealth in the shape of rare stamps. A few specimens like the famous "Red British Guiana," for instance, are practically priceless, while others, like the Blue Post Office Mauritius, are worth thousands of pounds.

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Successful Governments have attempted to do something for farmers. The Coalition actually arranged to pay a minimum price for wheat in order to encourage home production, and enable John Barleycorn to face the competition of imported cereals. But that Act was repealed within six months. The Labour Government proposed subsidies for sugar beet to encourage the English growers to produce a crop that could be used to upset the schemes of sugar interests abroad who have things practically all their own way. But sugar beet makes only a limited appeal to the farming industry, and only a limited acreage is ever likely to be sown. What the farmers want is a measure of protection in the full sense of the word, but they don't want it if it is accompanied by any sort of Government control of their business, and this is just the point at which the Farmers' Union on the one side and the Government on the other are compelled to part company.

It stands to reason that if farmers were to get a guaranteed price for corn from the Government the latter would expect to have some voice in the way farmers conducted their business. They would say so much land must be cultivated under cereals, and the work must be done in a reasonably proper manner. It means official interference of a kind, and this the men of the soil will not endure. In the circumstances when Mr. Baldwin came in at the head of a tremendous Conservative majority he decided that it was appropriate to inquire into agricultural conditions, and, if possible, do the rural constituency a good turn. They had

stood by his party during the General Election. Thus we had as a preliminary a proposal to hold an Agricultural Conference to go fully into the many complex questions affecting the whole farming industry. The Conference was to consist of representatives of the trade interests, the owners of England's broad acres, representatives of the farmers appointed by the Farmers' Union, and representatives of the workers, chosen from the Labourers' Unions. At first the Farmers' Union refused to take part unless the Government tabled a set of proposals which, in effect, would have bound them beforehand to Protection. The idea was promptly rejected by the Government, and eventually the farmers agreed to come into the discussion. But now we have the Labourers' Unions also declining to take part on the spurious pretext that Labour would not get a square deal.

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I have dealt rather fully with the attitude of the Agricultural Labourers' Union towards the proposed Conference because it is a subject much under discussion at the present time, and also because it shows so completely the Trade Unions subordinate the questions relating to work and wages, for which as Trade Unions they exist, to political ends. The same kind of thing is perpetually cropping up in almost every department of industrial activity. A great deal of political intrigue is being carried on at present in connection with coal mining. It is on the cards that another national strike in the coalfields will be engineered this year. The ostensible reason is that miners are underpaid, but the real reason is that the wire-pullers in the Labour Party are still after the nationalisation of mines. This is the pet scheme of the Socialists.

If the Socialists could only delude the country into adopting the nationalisation of the coalfields they would have in their hands a political weapon that would be used remorselessly for the war on private capital. Whenever it was desired to wring a new concession out of the Government of the day, all that could be necessary would be to call out the miners and hold up industry all over the country; as servants of the State the miners would be in a privileged position, and no Government—least of all a Labour Government—could afford to remain indifferent to what they might say, or threaten, or perform. The battle of nationalisation will have to be fought out to a finish before long, and I learn that it will be sought to bring in the railway men as parties to the struggle.

"FLU."
At the time of mailing, London is suffering from a mild but widespread influenza. The malady is prevalent in the country. Fortunately reports agree in the main in describing the present epidemic as of a mild form. Teachers in the schools under the London County Council are absent in such large numbers that it is with the utmost difficulty classes are kept going. The recurrence of the "flu" every year about this time makes one regard it as an annual evil that must be endured; it can scarcely be avoided since according to the Harley Street specialists, who are writing to the paper with good advice on the subject of prevention, the only way to escape is to keep clear of crowded places. This, of course, is a counsel of perfection to John China straphanging in a densely packed Tube carriage as he pursues day by day the elusive shilling.

There is, however, a sadder way of looking at illness due to the "flu" now compared with a few years ago. The hero who declared he was not going to give in, but would keep at work, is at a disadvantage. It is agreed that when the influenza fiend lays his clammy hand on your shoulder the sensible thing is to get into bed and stay there till you are cured. To go about while suffering from influenza is to spread infection broadcast, and in that case the would-be hero is positive danger who deserves to be so proscribed. This is what the best medical opinion says, in effect, and it sounds right.—H.B.

Lots of people say that optimists are steering straight for the poorhouse; perhaps you will find in the poorhouse a certain number of optimists, but I am certain you will find a far greater number of pessimists than optimists in lunatic asylums.—Sir William Peters

OUR LONDON LETTER.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS AND
THE MAN WITH THE FOE.THE TYRANNY OF POLITICAL
WIREFULLERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, February 17th.

CHINA FAVOURING WOOL.

A report to hand from the woollen centre in Yorkshire tells me that manufacturers there are noting with pleasure the increased demand for woollen goods in several markets abroad. One of the places specially mentioned in this connection is China; and this tendency which has occasioned remark in Leeds and elsewhere in the North is confirmed by a statement I received a few days ago at the Federation of British Industries.

According to an expert observer at the Federation, judging by the trend of imports of wool clothing to China it will not be long until the trade from England will be of considerable importance. Ten years ago cotton clothing was generally used in China, but since then the Customs statistics show that imports of cotton goods have been steadily declining while woollen shipments have been going up. During 1924 woollen shipments to China were four times those of 1920 both in value and quantity, and more than two-thirds came from this country. It is reported that during the three months ending September, 1924, China purchased 12,000,000 square yards of woollen cloth; and indeed it is owing to these increased orders from your side that Yorkshire mills are working full time, increased orders from other countries, such as Germany and France, having only a minor effect.

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MEN'S FASHION CHANGES. EASIER AND LONGER JACKETS. THE DOUBLE-BREADED WAISTCOATS.

A fashion writer in a London paper says:

It is true that there is very little fashion in men's clothes, yet each season there are certain little alterations to style—maybe a change in the lapel, the width of the trousers, or the length of the coat.

This season it is certain that the accentuated waistline will disappear. Jackets and coats will be easier.

Where double-breasted jackets are concerned, the tendency is for the flap to extend further to the right-hand side than hitherto; indeed, the edge of the coat will very nearly touch the jetted skirt pocket. This breadth to the front will necessitate the two rows of three buttons being placed farther apart, and will also add width to the already wide lapel. This last is noticeable on the single-breasted jacket.

There is an effort to revive the plain single-breasted kind of lapel, but in order to be more up to date it will be broader than anything our grandfathers wore. I think the single-breasted kind is best on a tweed jacket, and that the double-breasted lapel gives style to the jacket made from a dressy material, such as serge, cashmere, or worsted.

3-BUTTON JACKETS.

The single-breasted lounge jacket will have three buttons on the front. Both styles of lounge jacket, the single and the double-breasted, are being worn longer, just as the waistcoat is getting shorter.

The newest single-breasted kind, for wear with the double-breasted jacket is cut with a very narrow opening, narrow and long, while the points at the waist are short and set close together. The double-breasted waistcoat, which will be so much worn with the single-breasted jacket, will have a straight line at the waist and lapels considerably broader than any that have so far adorned this garment.

Light-coloured waistcoats are being promised a revival; already I see many creams, biscuits, and soft powder-blues being worn with navy, brown, and dark single-breasted lounge suits. These coloured waistcoats will always be made in the double-breasted style.

Trousers are still wide—generously wide for the taller man—but otherwise there is no change. Those made in tweeds and loud-patterned materials should carry a permanent turn-up, but in the more dressy cloths they should be quite plain over the boot.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE. LIVELY DEBATE IN COMMONS.

Women provided the liveliest passages in the franchise debate in the House of Commons, on the 30th ult., and kept the Chamber in roars of laughter.

Lady Astor said that she deplored the action of the Ministry in "butting in" on a private Bill. It was not usual, and it put many supporters of the Government in a difficult position. The women felt that they had been let down by all parties.

Miss Wilkinson said that it was the old cry that if young women were enfranchised they would vote for the best-looking candidates, but on scrutinising the benches she could not see any need for anxiety on that score.

A Labourite interjected: "A good many must have worn masks."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the most pathetic figure in the House was Lady Astor, marooned on a small rock and surrounded by a sea of deadheads.

Mr. Baldwin (the Prime Minister) said that he could not think of accepting a private Bill on a subject on which the Government intended to legislate.

INFANT PRODIGY.

MUSICAL COMPOSER AT 3 YEARS OF AGE.

An Hungarian pianist, Erwin Nyiregyhazi, now aged 23, caused much curiosity in London just before the war by his precociousness as composer and pianist. This was as striking as in the boy Mozart. He played before the King and Queen and at 10, Downing-street.

He sang at the age of one, composed at 2, and at 10 was an adept critic (talking, as people say, "like a little old man"), and a highly accomplished pianist and improviser. From 6 to 12 he came under the observation of a psychologist, Professor G. Révész, who has written about him. "The Psychology of a Musical Prodigy" (Kegan, Paul, 10s. 6d.) It contains a number of the boy's compositions, which may be said to be as promising as those of Mozart at the same age.

As an example of his sense of pitch, he could immediately analyse such a chord, played at a piano out of his sight, as (reading from bass upwards) C sharp, A, D, F sharp, F natural, G. But in all ways he was an astonishing child. The professor treated him as a "case," and lost sight of him at 12. At present he has a certain reputation as a pianist in America, where he lives, but is not yet another Mozart.

\$11,390 HIDDEN IN A WALL.

BANKRUPT WOMAN'S HOARD.

When an elderly woman, and her brother appeared at the Dublin Bankruptcy Court recently, after being committed to prison for a fortnight for refusing to give information as to the woman's assets, the man offered to reveal where their money was hidden.

Accompanied by an official, the man went to a house, and, knocking two bricks out of a wall, revealed a cashbox containing \$11,390 in notes. The money was brought to court and handed to the Official Receiver, and both were then liberated from custody.

TESTS OF A BOSTON MEDIUM. FAILURE TO CONVINCE INVESTIGATORS.

The *Scientific American's* committee, which has for more than a year been investigating the claims of the Boston medium "Margery" to a reward of \$2,500 (£500) for producing supernatural phenomena has rendered a verdict against her.

"Margery," whose real name is Mrs. Leroy Crandon, is the wife of a Boston

physician of standing, has never sought to exhibit her psychic powers for hire, and has never associated with magicians, jugglers, and similar mystifiers, hence the five investigators had an initial presumption in her favour. She gave scores of sittings and greatly puzzled the investigators by her ability to produce remarkable effects as long as she controlled the situations. The investigators state, however, that in proportion as they laid down conditions hindering her, the "phenomena" grew fainter and fainter.

Two of the investigators, Dr. W. F. Prince and Dr. William McDougall,

stated: "We have observed phenomena, the method of the production of which we cannot claim always to have discovered, but we have observed none of which we can assert that it could not have been produced by normal means, although we have sought such phenomena patiently with open minds." Four of the investigators concurred in this unfavourable verdict, and the fifth considered "Margery's" claim to be genuine.

In announcing the verdict, the *Scientific American's* publisher declares that the case has ended.



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TJILBOET	AMOT	5th	5th	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJILBOET	JAVA via MANAR	7th	7th	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJILBOET	JAVA	9th	9th	BATAVIA
TJILBOET	BATAVIA	11th	11th	SHANGHAI
TJILBOET	JAVA via MANAR	13th	13th	JAPAN
TJILBOET	DAMT	15th	15th	BATAVIA
TJILBOET	JAPAN	17th	17th	BATAVIA

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GALLIOLI CAMPAIGN.

NEW EVIDENCE OF THE SEVLA BAY FAILURE.

Over nine years have passed since the end of the Gallipoli campaign, yet there is still dispute as to many of the actual moves made by units in certain of the more important actions, says *The Times*.

This obscurity was in the main due to the nature of the country and to the relative inadequacy of the maps in use. The terrain was broken by ravines and gullies running in every direction, and points which were landmarks from a distance could not readily be identified at closer range. It was therefore possible for detachments isolated in action to fight for hours without being quite certain as to their actual position. This was particularly the case in the Sevla area immediately after the landing on August 6th, 1915, and there is still much to be explained in regard to the details of the ensuing operations. The Turks were taken by surprise, and had made little preparation for defence over much of the territory threatened by the British attacking force. The result of the operations is known to the world, but there has always been much doubt as to the margin between the actual failure and possible success.

THE KEY TO THE POSITION.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, the G.O.C. Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, has always held that the key to the position was Tekke Tepe, a hill about 80 feet in height, in the centre of a series of ridges disposed roughly in the shape of a horse-shoe and enclosing Sevla Bay. He believed that during the operation British troops had actually reached the summit of the hill on August 9th, and that, had proper support been given, victory was in sight, but, until 1923, he had no definite evidence in confirmation of this belief. In October, 1923, he received a letter from Mr. John Still, a tea planter in Ceylon, who had been adjutant of the 8th Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, a unit of the 32nd Brigade, during the Sevla operation, giving details of his own experiences on Tekke Tepe.

Mr. Still said that his battalion had held a position on Scimitar Hill (about 3,000 yards to the south-west of Tekke Tepe) throughout August 8th, that on its left there was only a weak half-company of the West Yorkshire Regiment, and that, on the immediate right, a sergeant and two men of another regiment provided the only support. Sir Ian's order for the 32nd Brigade to attack Tekke Tepe never reached the troops on Scimitar Hill, although they were in constant communication with Brigade Headquarters, but during the day an officer and signaller of the East Yorks reconnoitred Tekke Tepe and found it to be unoccupied. Sir Ian's order, according to Mr. Still, reached the 6th Battalion, East Yorks, alone and at dawn on August 9th many hours after its issue and after the battalion had retired from Scimitar Hill—a retirement ordered because the brigade had been unable to provide support and not because of Sir Ian's Tekke Tepe instructions. On receipt of the order, Colonel Moore, commanding the East Yorks, with Mr. Still and the remnants of D Company, accompanied by Major Brunner, R.E., set out for Tekke Tepe, and so reached the summit. They were cut off by the advancing Turks, and the survivors, five in number, including Mr. Still, were captured. He believed that the orders to advance had been transmitted to the entire brigade and in time, victory would have attended the British efforts.

Mr. Still wrote again to Sir Ian Hamilton early last month enclosing a copy of a letter he had recently received from Mr. J. T. Underhill, now living in Vancouver, B.C., who was formerly an officer in the East Yorkshire Regiment and was one of the patrol which reconnoitred Tekke Tepe on August 8th. In his covering letter Mr. Still says:—

I claimed to be, in all probability, the only man left who could satisfy history that Tekke Tepe was explored on August 8th, 1915, and found empty. I thought everybody else was dead. My letter was reprinted in every part of the Empire, and brought me, and you, a very great many letters which confirmed various small points, but as to the main contentions I had to stand alone, and did so. But there was all the time a man alive who could support me absolutely; and at last my letter has reached him, and he has written to me in full.

It had escaped my memory that the hill was reconnoitred by two officers, for I only remembered one, and he was killed the next day. But there were two, and the survivor has sent me his account. What appears to me particularly valuable in this letter is the fact that it contradicts me on a few minor matters, this renders collusion the more unlikely, and though I know you would never think it of me, yet Gallipoli is still a battle ground, and others might. I remember Underhill very well now as a most capable officer.

MR. UNDERHILL'S LETTER.

Mr. Underhill's letter, sent to Sir Ian Hamilton by Mr. Still, is as follows:—

Underhill and Underhill,
Room 1, William Building,
213, Granville Street,
Vancouver, B.C.,
December 1st, 1924.

JOHN STILL, Esq.,
Kandy, Ceylon.

DEAR SIR,—A friend of mine has just sent me a clipping from *The Times*, which is a letter of yours dealing with the movements of our old Battalion after landing at Sevla Bay. I am very glad to see that it has been made public, as it bears out a written report I gave to Major Cooper (Second in Command) of our doings and positions, particularly on August 8th. Major Cooper asked me for it at the time of the inquiry into the failure at Sevla Bay, as our Divisional Commander, General Hamersley, was one of those sent home.

Being a qualified land surveyor, and experienced in the use and construction of maps, and the knowledge of country, I was well able to keep notes of our positions and was the officer mentioned in your letter who took the patrol up Tekke Tepe. In fact I still have your signal corporal's field glasses which I took from him while on the hill, my own being smashed by a rifle bullet whilst using them on this patrol. My report disagrees with your letter in a few minor details—for instance, while on Scimitar Hill the 8th West Yorks were on our left, as I was actually speaking with their officers on their own right flank, but they were withdrawn before us. God knows why. Again, while you say Tekke Tepe was not occupied, it was held very lightly by patrols. We ran into two of them before reaching the top; out of one we bagged two Turks, the other escaped us. There were also three short lengths of partially dug trenches unoccupied while we were there, but showing signs of most recent occupation. Further, you say that the Turks came in behind D Company and the rest of the battalion fought in the trench. This is not quite right. We had advanced fully 1,500 yards and I was with the rear company, "B," before we encountered the Turks. When we did, it was a "free for all" bayonet affair, with the Turks outnumbering us about three to one. I saw nothing of the West Yorks, as you mention, but the West Ridings, who were to have supported the Brigade's attack were present.

However, my report and your letter agree in the great fundamental point, that is, that Tekke Tepe should have been taken on the evening of August 8th. That this could and would have been done had there not been a lamentable failure of the Staff I think goes unquestioned by those of us who had an accurate knowledge of the conditions; it was the loss of the Gallipoli Campaign.

I am even of the opinion that, had the Staff not been so rotten, and had the attack in the early morning of August 9th been by three battalions instead of us alone, it might have been successful. If you remember, the attack was to have been a brigade affair, three battalions in attack with one in support. The supports (the West Ridings) were there, but where the other two battalions were God alone knows. I think all of K's Army who took part in this landing and the following few days felt it intensely that they were blamed by the Staff for the failure on the grounds of being green troops. Compared with later experiences in France, the 11th and 10th Divisions fought as well as any troops ever did be they Regulars or otherwise. I am sure that those of us who had the honour to belong to either 11th or 10th Divisions feel grateful to you for coming out plainly and placing the blame where it so justly belongs.—Yours very truly,

JAMES T. UNDERHILL.

EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN.

EARLY COMPLETION EXPECTED.

The annual report of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd., states that the directors are confident that the future development of long-distance wireless telegraphy will be mainly along the lines of Senator Marconi's directional short-wave system. They inform the shareholders that agreements have been arrived at with the British Government and with the Governments of India, Australia, Canada, and South Africa for the installation and operation of the "beam" system of wireless telegraphy. The scheme of an Empire chain of wireless stations is now within sight of early completion. In addition to the programme of Empire stations, the company has applied to the Post Office for a general licence to erect and work stations in Great Britain for communication with the Continent and foreign countries outside Europe. Terms are now being discussed with the Post Office.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION		
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOFSANG"	Tuesday	31st Mar. 10 a.m.
TIENSIN	"CHIFSHING"	Tuesday	31st Mar. Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Tuesday	31st Mar. 5 p.m.
TIENSIN via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Friday	3rd Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MAUSANG"	Saturday	4th Apr. Noon
SARAKAN	"YUENSANG"	Saturday	4th Apr. 5 p.m.
MANILA			
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Sunday	5th Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"MINGSANG"	Sunday	5th Apr. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"YATSHING"	Tuesday	7th Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUENSANG"	Tuesday	7th Apr. 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW			
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday	8th Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Thursday	9th Apr. 7 a.m.
KORE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG"	Thursday	9th Apr. 5 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"TAKSANG"	Friday	10th Apr. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHONGSHING"	Saturday	11th Apr. Noon
TIENSIN	"LEESANG"	Sunday	12th Apr. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"FOOSANG"	Monday	13th Apr. 7 a.m.
KORE via MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Thursday	16th Apr. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA			

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS:—

CALCUTTA-HONGKONG-JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG-MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BOAT PANG
HONGKONG-HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BOAT PANG
HONGKONG-BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-TIENSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

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JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENHANE"	11th Apr.
"GLORAP"	14th Apr.
"GLEN ARVONSHIRE"	15th Apr.
"GLEN ARVONSHIRE"	15th May
"GLEN TARA"	3rd June

HOMWARDS

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Destination
"GLENHANE"	6th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran
"GLORAP"	13th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran
"GLEN ARVONSHIRE"	15th Apr.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran
"GLEN ARVONSHIRE"	15th May	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran
"GLEN TARA"	3rd June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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About 28th March, 1925.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave home-ward-bound on or about
M/S. "Asia"	7th April	25th April
M/S. "Java"	10th May	20th May
M/S. "Afrika"	15th June	—
M/S. "Peru"	—	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

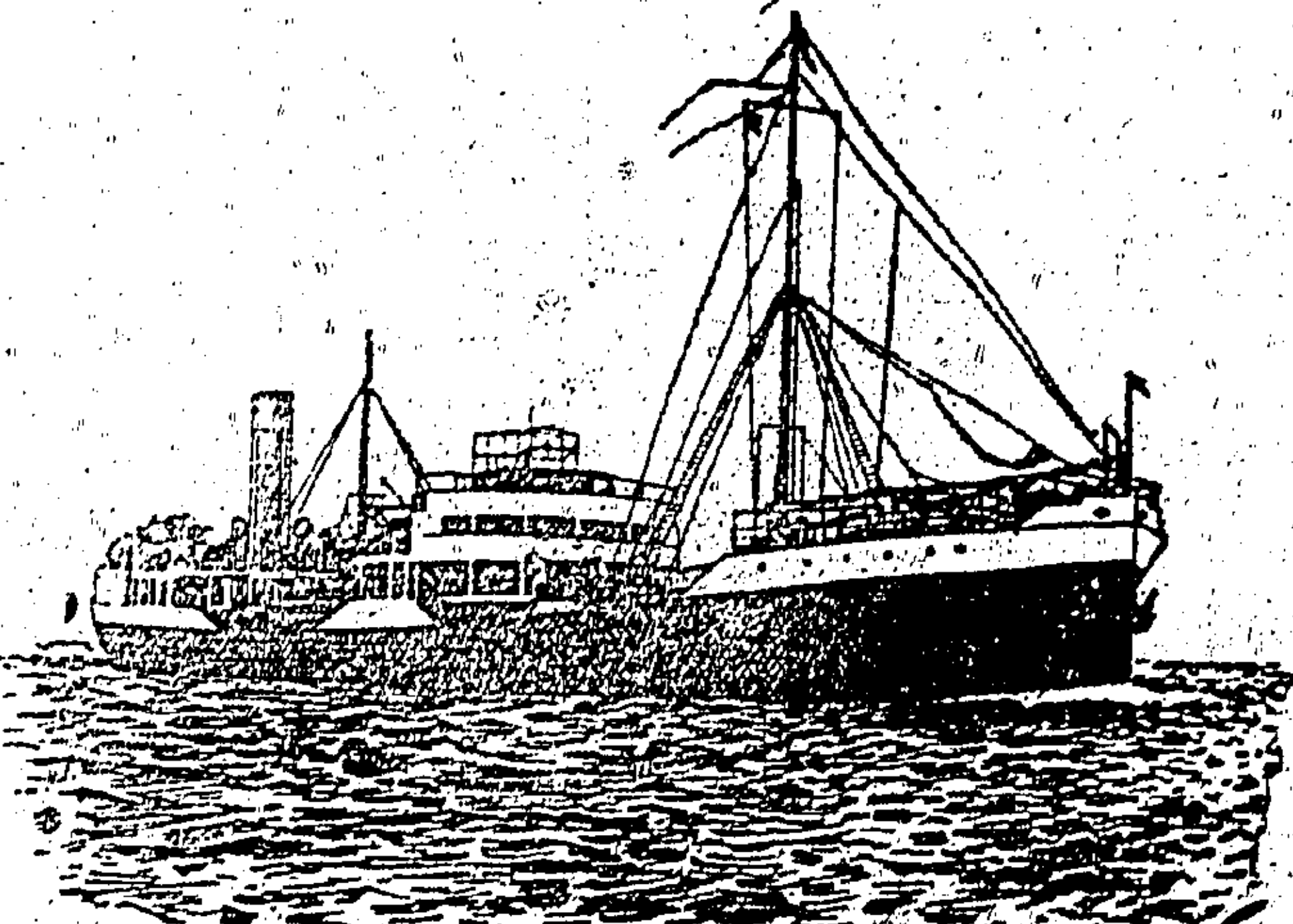
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OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

427' 0" x 53' 1" x 31' 0" 8,400 tons d.w. x 3,100 H.P.

Built by THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCKS to the order of THE ANGLO-SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar vessels built in these WORKS to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 29th.
Chipping, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 100.
Hecler, British str., 3,840 tons, Capt. W. A. Dawson, from Liverpool and Singapore. She left Liverpool on February 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf. B. & S.
Hermelin, Norwegian str., 1,161 tons, Capt. O. S. Olsen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 100. C. H. Thorsen & Co.
Tanaka, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at C.M.S.N. wharf.
Togo Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 100.
Wahlan, Chilean str., 2,113 tons, Capt. Chan Nam, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 100. Sui Lee S.S. Co.
March 30th.
Arutaga, British str., 2,297 tons, Capt. A. S. Gordon, from Moji, which port she left on March 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 100. Mackenzie & Co.
City of Peking, British str., 4,426 tons, Capt. A. Spraul, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 100. A.S. Bank Line.
Glengary, British str., 1,533 tons, Capt. Geo. Rogers, from London and Singapore. The latter port she left on March 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Korea Maru, Japanese str., 3,081 tons, Capt. M. Hara, from Moji, which port she left on March 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 100. T.K.K.
Hakone Maru, Japanese str., 3,081 tons, Capt. K. Kurihara, from Antwerp and Singapore. The latter port she left on March 25th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf. N.Y.K.
Paul Lead, French str., 7,346 tons, Capt. Rogers, from Marseilles and Saigon. The latter port she left on March 25th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 100. M.M.
Sylvia Anne, American str., 3,555 tons, Capt. F. Schneider, from Calcutta, lying at Lanchow Standard Oil Co.
Toku Maru, Japanese str., 1,112 tons, Capt. T. Norita, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 100. Y. Sato Co.
Yulanga, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. H. J. Caers, from Foochow, lying at A.P.C. wharf. Asiatic Petroleum Co.
CLEARANCES.
March 30th.
Autolagos, for Singapore.
City of Peking, for Kowloon.
Glengary, for Shanghai.
Hecler, for Shanghai.
Hakone Maru, for Canton.
Hermelin, for Canton.
Korea Maru, for Canton.
Paul Lead, for Shanghai.
Sylvia Anne, for San Francisco.
Tanaka, for Canton.
Togo Maru, for Canton.
Wahlan, for Canton.
Yulanga, for Canton.
Yutaka, for Peking.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
Per s.s. *Saurbrücken*, on March 30th:—Mr. K. Dittmer, Mr. J. Heber, Mrs. H. Lange, Mr. H. Schachtschmidt, and Mrs. I. Schaub.
Per s.s. *Arutaga*, on March 30th:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Anderson, Mrs. L. A. McBrown, Mr. H. B. Barker, Mr. V. M. Knox, Mrs. M. A. Latham, Mr. M. Lyons, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Reid and three daughters.
Per s.s. *Hecler*, on March 30th:—Mr. E. Coppin, Miss J. Coppin, Mr. G. Ferrand, Mr. Gilchrist, Mrs. R. B. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. J. J. Hickey, Miss H. G. Lacey, and Mr. A. R. McBride.
Per s.s. *Paul Lead*, on March 30th:—Mrs. Gelard, Mr. J. P. Fernandez, Mr. H. Keng, Mr. T. T. Sen, Mr. Wong Him Chang, Mr. Kontaro Kodaka, Mr. C. Lu, Mrs. Mazon, Miss Jane, Dr. and Mrs. Kaufmann, and two infants, Miss R. P. Mori, Mrs. D. H. Cusato, Mr. J. W. Swinerton Weston, Mr. J. B. Ipeidjian, Mr. J. Ipekjian, Mr. Schoch, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. Kayton, Mr. and Mrs. Medutire, Mr. Farrine, Mother Agathe and Sister Madeleine.
DEPARTURES.
Per s.s. *Paul Lead*, on March 30th:—Mr. and Mrs. Fales and daughter, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. Ribet, Mr. H. Stibbi, Mr. J. R. Hooley, Mr. Desmoult, Mr. Vandurkonek, and Mrs. R. M. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Hansen, Mr. L. C. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ed. Carr, Mrs. Sarrauth, Mr. A. Fourmanento, Mr. D. Renwick, Mr. Stupin, and Mr. M. Lupin.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The s.s. *Empress of Asia* on March 6th, arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on March 27th, having been 21 days in transit.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SICILIA"
Captain H. C. Davis, D.S.C., R.N.B., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 2nd APRIL, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further particulars, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1925. [2031]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF DUBAN"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd April, 1925, will be subject to Rest. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 5th April, 1925, or they will not be recognised. All broken, stained and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bill of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1925. [2038]

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

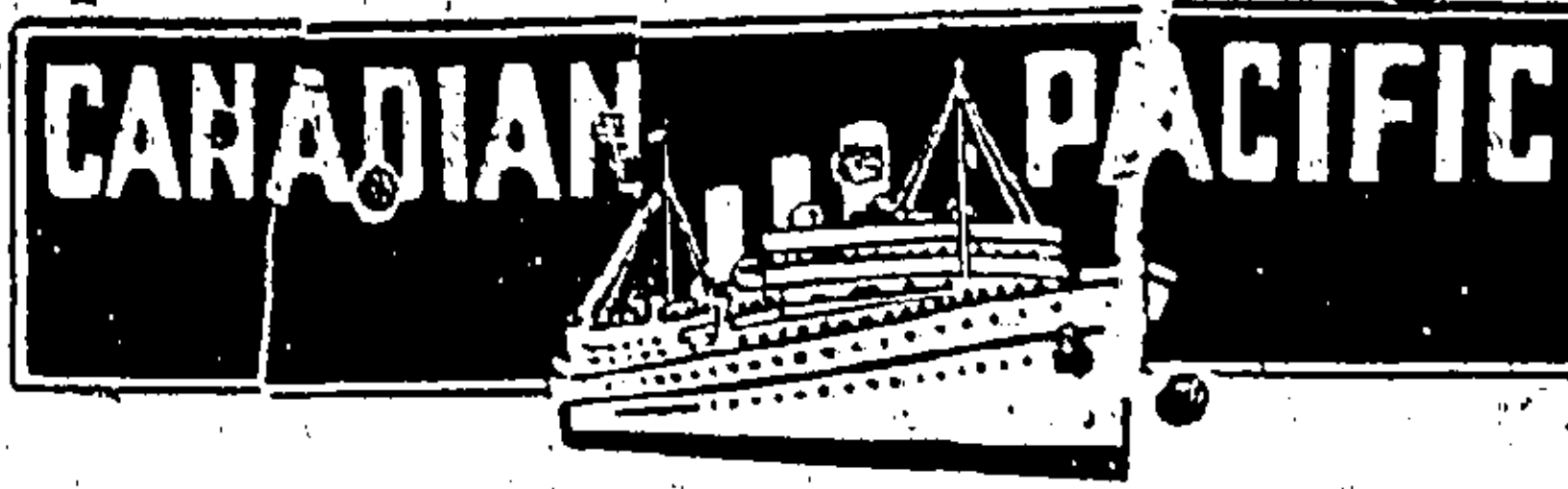
The P. & O. s.s. *Macedonia* left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., at 5 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due to arrive here on April 2nd, at about 10 a.m.
The s.s. *Gotha Prince*, from New York, sailed from Shanghai on March 26th, and is expected to arrive here to-day.
The Ben Line s.s. *Ben Loe*, from Leith, Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive here on April 2nd.
The s.s. *Arutaga* (Blue Funnel Line), from Liverpool, left Suez on the 26th inst., for Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and is due at this port on or about April 15th.
The P. & O. s.s. *Sirdia* left Shanghai for this port on the 26th inst., at 6.30 a.m., and is due to arrive here to-day, about 6 a.m.
The s.s. *Tokoro* left Singapore for this port on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive here on April 2nd.
The s.s. *Takada* left Amoy for this port yesterday, and is due at Hongkong to-day.
The s.s. *Padraic* (Blue Funnel Line), from Pacific ports, left Mille on the 25th inst., for this port, and is due to arrive here on April 1st.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arutaga (Blue Funnel), due April 10th.
Calcutta (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 15th.
Diamond (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 25th.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due April 10th.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 6th.
Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 20th.
Mendana (Blue Funnel), due on or about April 13th.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due April 15th.
President Harrison (Dollar), due April 27th.
President Jackson (Admiral Oriental), due April 6th.
President McKinley (Admiral Oriental), due April 17th.
President Madison (Admiral Oriental), due April 2nd.
President Monroe (Dollar), due April 13th.
Samatra (Swedish East Asiatic), due on or about May 4th.
Takada, due to-day.

THE ROTOR SHIP.

The rotor ship *Buckan*, the first vessel to make use of wind without sails, was the object of great curiosity at Orange-mouth, Firth of Forth, where she was berthed recently after coming 480 miles, from Oukava, at the mouth of the Elbe. She took 34 days.
One shipbuilder, in a statement to a reporter, said that the rotor-towers would be impracticable for use in ships of any size, for a ship double the size of the *Buckan* would require rotors not twice but at least eight times the size of the *Buckan's*, which was not feasible.
Prof. P. A. Hillhouse (Naval Architecture, Glasgow University) said that the rotor ship would never do on voyages which have to work to time-table. It would not serve for the Atlantic, for example.



CHANGE IN SAILING

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

WILL SAIL FOR

VANCOUVER

AT

6.00 a.m., FRIDAY, APRIL 3rd, 1925.



SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3405, G.3420, G.3440.

SEIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Apr. at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.
KASIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Apr. at 11 a.m.
HAKONE MARU ... Saturday, 25th Apr.
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Apr.
LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
TSURUGA MARU ... Monday, 13th Apr.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Apr. at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd May.
NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
LISBON MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Apr.
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
AWA MARU (calls Delagoa Bay & Port Elizabeth) ... Friday, 2nd May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Friday, 10th Apr.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
YAMAGATA MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Apr.
MURBAN MARU ... Saturday, 11th Apr.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 16th Apr.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MATSUYE MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Apr.
TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 5th Apr.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Apr.
TOMIUE MARU (Moji Direct) ... Sunday, 12th Apr.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Apr.
For further information, apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. KINOSHITA, Manager.
Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 30th at 17.05.—Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. Japan and N.E. China and slightly over Indo-China. It has increased markedly over central Japan and is nearly stationary from S.E. China to the Philippines.
The depression is passing into the Pacific. The anticyclone has weakened slightly. Strong monsoon may be expected along the S. and S.E. coast of China.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, March 30th 0.31 inch. Total since January 1st, 12.52 inches, against an average of 8.62 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, March 31st is as follows:—
Forecast: N.E. winds, strong; overcast; rain.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: do.
Formosa Channel: do.
South coast of China between: do.
Hongkong and Lanchow: do.
South coast of China between: do.
Hongkong and Hainan: do.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 31st to April 6th, 1925.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Days of Week	Days of Month	Height	Height
Tues.	31	h. 3.45 m. 3.45	h. 4.44 m. 4.44
Wed.	1	h. 3.57 m. 3.57	h. 4.57 m. 4.57
Thurs.	2	h. 4.12 m. 4.12	h. 5.12 m. 5.12
Fri.	3	h. 4.28 m. 4.28	h. 5.28 m. 5.28
Satur.	4	h. 4.44 m. 4.44	h. 5.44 m. 5.44
Sun.	5	h. 4.59 m. 4.59	h. 5.59 m. 5.59
Mon.	6	h. 5.14 m. 5.14	h. 6.14 m. 6.14

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 30th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.90	29.99	29.96
Temperature	67	62	59
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Wind Direction	N	E	E
" Force	2	1	5
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